

THE MCGILL DAILY

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Paying for Lloyd's suit since 1911

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1994

12,000 students march on Parliament Only 40 McGill students show up for Axworthy protest

BY PETER GRAEFE

An estimated 12,000 students gathered on Parliament Hill last Wednesday to protest proposals, outlined in the federal government's Green Book, to reduce transfers for education.

Lloyd Axworthy's attempt to address the assembled throng was shouted down with chants of "asshole" and "bullshit". The crowd, riled up by three hours of barnburning speeches and chants, conveyed more than words as Axworthy was pelted with eggs and pretzels.

McGill graduate student Rick Mehta agreed with many participants in finding this response "disheartening and disappointing. It goes against what we're taught — namely to acknowledge the other person's point of view."

In his speech, Axworthy hectoring the assembled crowd, provoking with statements like, "You are trying to hijack a process designed to give the country more choice" and "if you don't want to deal with the truth, that's your problem."

While his language made reference to consultation and partnership, such as his call to students to "come around the table and reason together," his inflexibility was conveyed in his strident tone and in challenges like, "Do you have the guts to take up that invitation [to reason together]?"

Aside from Axworthy's appearance, the demonstration had some other high points. The students, bussed in from across Québec and Ontario, assembled at the University of Ottawa and marched onto Parliament Hill.

Once there, they listened to speeches by Bloc Québécois Youth Critic Alain Dubé, New Democrats Svend Robinson and Chris Axworthy, Council for Canadians' spokesperson Maude Barlow, Public Service Alliance of Canada Vice-President John Baglow and a variety of student leaders.

Musician Art Bergman entertained the crowd with a short set, and perhaps best captured the crowd's mood in saying, "Sure is nice to play for some savagely disappointed young people."

Disappointment and bitterness certainly described the students' temper. NDP McGill co-president Mera Thompson noted that, "It didn't really seem that all the people understood what the [Liberal] proposals did. Still, it was a good turnout. You have to have the numbers like that if you want to change policies."

Sociology and International Development studies student Kareem Sadiq expressed more optimism. "Post-secondary subsidization has been a cornerstone of Canadian social policy — embodying the belief that an investment in human development and education is an investment in the economy. It is clear that Canadian students still believe in this concept — and that message was sent to the Liberals today."

Class issue nothing but crap

While Axworthy attempted to paint the students as being spoiled and privileged, Baglow was more sympathetic: "They're trying to portray this as a middle class issue. Once tuition goes through the roof they'll say it's a high class issue. What crap! Access is everybody's issue."

Baglow was also one of the few speakers to tie tuition hikes to the wider spectrum of proposed transfer cuts and called on students to "make the links" and form coalitions with similarly affected groups.

While most of the speakers were well received, the enthusiastic reaction to Conservative MP Jean Charest troubled some and gave rise to a few chants of "hypocrite."

As McGill Political Science and International Development Studies student Elizabeth Patterson said, "what really shocked me is how students cheered Jean Charest when he appeared... I couldn't believe students were stupid enough to not remember what the Conservatives were like and naïve enough to think they would not have proposed a harsher plan than Axworthy's."

Wednesday's demonstration was co-ordinated by the Fédération des étudiants et étudiantes de l'université d'Ottawa and the Carleton University Students Association in co-operation with the Fédération étudiante universitaire du Québec (FEUQ), Fédération étudiante collégiale du Québec (FECQ) and the student associations of Ontario universities.

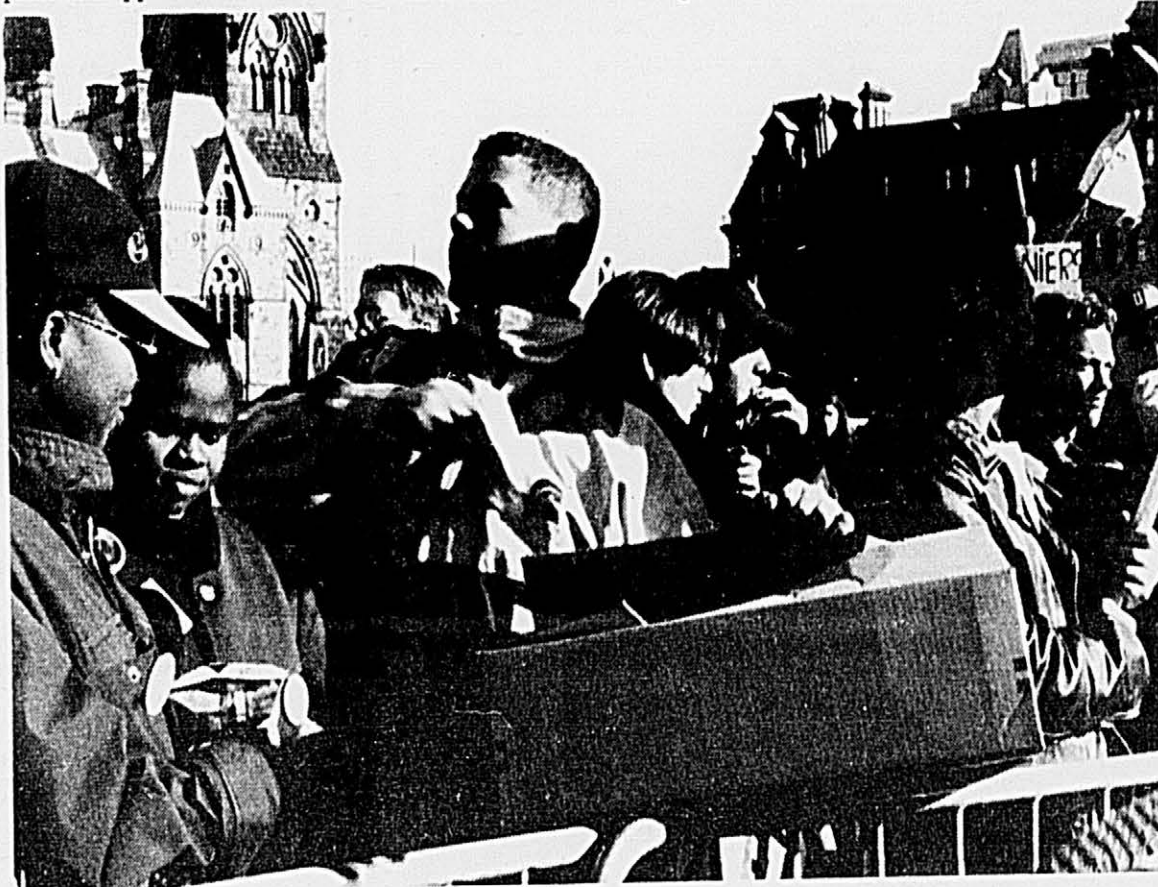
While FEUQ and FECQ managed to send between 3,000 and 4,000 university and CEGEP students, McGill's complement numbered about 40. The contingent did not include SSMU VP External Nick Benedict or any other members of the SSMU executive.

Observed Patterson, "it was very depressing to see that only about 0.1 per cent of the McGill student population thought it was worthy to come. So, they had a paper to write? In a few years, they probably won't even have the chance to write a paper! I'm especially disappointed that SSMU didn't have a representa-

tive. I hope that if McGill students cannot take a day to go to Ottawa, at least they will be able to write a letter of phone Axworthy's office to express their opposition to the fee rise."

This feeling was shared by Sadiq. "I spoke to a woman from Trent who beamed with pride as she told me how Trent had sent 400 people to the demonstration — 10 per cent

of the student body. When she asked me how many McGill students had come, I was almost ashamed and embarrassed to tell her."



Students gathered on Parliament Hill protesting the federal government's Green Book.

Hydro stands by police powers Cree withdraw from conciliation talks

BY RICHARD WEBB

Last Wednesday saw an unexpected development in the Cree people's twenty-month struggle against alleged surveillance activities by Hydro-Québec. The lengthy controversy was a result of the electricity generator's refusal to sign a declaration absolving itself of any intelligence activities directed towards the Crees. The stalemate was broken by the Cree's public withdrawal from the conciliation process on November 9.

One week later, Hydro-Québec approached the Crees with a modified document, "which is approximately the same as the original", said a legal representative for the Crees who refused to be identified.

The dispute was precipitated by the publication of a Hydro-Québec internal document dated March 1991 entitled "Évolution de la protection et Plan d'affaires de la fonction Sécurité 1991-1994, Horizon 1996". Marie Archambault, of Hydro-Québec's press office acknowledged that the

document was insensitively presented.

"The document talked about watching what other people were saying about Great Whale," she said, "The way things were written could have been damaging and it's been rewritten."

Bill Namagoose, Executive Director of the Grand Council of the Crees, went further in his condemnation of the original document. "Hydro-Québec realises that environmental groups are sophisticated in their opposition to the company's activities and pose a threat to it. However, this document, together with the Hydro-Québec police, taints the image of the Cree, making us look like terrorists or extremists."

Consequently, on March 1 1993, the Grand Council of the Crees (of Québec), together with the Cree Regional Authority and other environmental groups, such as Greenpeace, filed a complaint to the Québec Human Rights Commission, against Hydro-Québec.

Two months later the request for an inquiry was denied by the Commission, who instead suggested the Cree file a request for review.

Six months later the Commission suggested a conciliation process, involving a signed declaration by Hydro-Québec denying the alleged surveillance operations. Namagoose saw the acceptance of such a mediation process rather than a high-profile inquiry by the Crees as "a big concession."

After eleven months of deadlock, caused by Hydro-Québec's refusal to sign the declaration, the Crees abandoned the conciliation talks, because, as Namagoose explained, "we had no other choice. We have difficulty in explaining why on the one hand, Hydro-Québec leads the public to believe that its police force has no powers to carry out such activities and on the other hand, refuses to confirm in writing that it has never carried out such activities, either itself or by means of a third party."

continued on page 9

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- Women's Physicians' Reception - a panel of women's physicians will discuss their specialties and how gender impacts on

their profession. Informal and interactive. Tuesday, Nov 22 at 19h30 in the Thompson House basement.

- Today the Women's Union will be holding a poster activism awareness campaign meeting in the Women's Union, Union 423 at 18h. Bring your ideas for how to fight sexism, racism, homophobia, ableism, and religious discrimination through posters.

• The Erskine and American United Church and the United Church Heritage Trust Fund present a thrift shop. Every Monday 10h to 16h — used clothes, jewelry and a whole lot more — donations of these items are welcome. Come to the Erskine and American United Church, Sherbrooke Street at Crescent. For more information, call 849-3286.

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THE STORY BEHIND THE ISRAEL-SOUTH AFRICAN ARMS TRADE

(NYTN) — This September, Israel and South Africa exhibited their military wares at Britain's Farnborough Air Show. Israel and South Africa's simultaneous reappearance allowed observers to reflect on the two countries' long-standing military co-operation. A co-operation which has included everything from binoculars to nuclear missiles and which has always been tacitly supported by the United States.

In July, the new South African Defence Minister, ANC member Joe Modise drew the criticism of Israel and South Africa's Zionist community when he said, in an interview with Gideon Remez of Israeli Radio, "Israel was the main partner of this country, the biggest buster of sanctions, including the arms embargo."

In April 1976 South African Prime Minister John Vorster visited Israel. According to American au-

thor Seymour Hersh, he signed six or seven agreements covering military and nuclear co-operation whilst he was there. Shortly afterwards the Soweto Uprising began and in 1977 the United Nations ordered a total arms embargo against South Africa. However, the Israel-South Africa link remained.

In March 1993 the South African newspaper City Press reported that the 1976 agreements weren't actually implemented until 1978, by which time PW Botha had become Prime Minister.

When South Africa declared a state of emergency in 1986 and when the Intifada broke out in 1987 — both states became even more dependent on one another as the rest of the world condemned their brutal policies. The relationship rested on an exchange: Israel provided information, expertise and access to US technology in return for South African money, minerals and sites to test the weaponry.

Though Israel regularly denied that it was co-operating with South Africa, and continually insisted that it would not sign any new con-

tracts with it, the co-operation deepened. All Israeli's arms companies were heavily involved. Several Israeli cities even twinned with their South African counterparts: Haifa with Cape Town, Eilat with Durban, Acre with Simonstown, Ashkelon with Port Elizabeth and, most appropriately, the settlement of Ariel in the West Bank with Bisho, the capital of the former bantustan of Ciskei.

THE TRIANGULAR TRADE

Between 1977 and 1980 South Africa received 35 per cent of Israel's arms exports, worth at least \$120 million at 1975 prices.

According to Naomi Yevitsky the main architect of the links was Shimon Peres who, as Defence Minister in 1974, ordered the Israeli arms industry to make links with South Africa. There were frequent governmental visits between the two states: Yitzhak Rabin visited in 1986 and President Weizman visited on other occasions.

As well as buying off-the-shelf weaponry, such as six Israeli Dvora fast patrol boats and Boeing 707s, designed for simultaneous in-flight refuelling & electronic warfare, South Africa licensed and built Israeli weaponry in its own factories. Israeli expertise helped them to do it.

Israeli Galil rifles became the South African R4. Uzis were made under licence from a Belgian company and South African shipyards built Israeli Reshef gunboats. South Africa built a licensed version of the Israeli Gabriel and Harpoon ship-based missiles. (The Harpoon is a ship-to-ship missile, but the Gabriel is a cruise missile which can carry a nuclear warhead.)

The co-operation went even further. Very sophisticated weapons systems were built as joint ventures. The Israeli company Chamavir-Masok and the South African Rotoflight jointly designed and built the Scorpion helicopter. Israel's Ofek spy satellite was funded by South Africa.

There were many other examples too, but they illustrate a much more significant point: South Africa used Israel to circumvent the arms embargo and obtain the most advanced military technology from the West. Moreover, the US knew that it was happening, but did not prevent it. Throughout the 1980s

the United States funded Israel's development of a very advanced fighter bomber, called the Lavie. In total it gave \$1 billion to Israel for the project until in 1987 the US Congress, appalled by the cost, cancelled the project.

Much of the Lavie's technology was sold on to other countries, including South Africa where it was used in the Cheechah. In June 1994, the US Congress's investigating agency, the General Accounting Office (GAO) reported on the United States' export of nuclear 'dual-use' technology — which has both civil and military potential — between 1988 and 1992 to countries liable to be developing nuclear weapons. They found that of 1508 items sold to nuclear research institutions, 880 went to Israel. 660 of these items were computers, the rest included lasers, optical equipment and measuring devices.

A further 5,929 items went to Israeli institutions officially not involved in nuclear research. The nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) signed by most of the world forbids signatories to aid another state's efforts to develop nuclear weapons. Moreover, US official policy prohibits nuclear co-operation with states who haven't signed the NPT.

However Israel has not signed the NPT and is known to be developing nuclear weapons and the US is still transferring technology. As the GAO said, "decisions to approve export licences were also influenced by special country considerations". The US's official policy is that Israel is not developing nuclear weapons, so everything is all right.

THE NUCLEAR DIMENSION

In 1990, Israeli nuclear technician Mordechai Vanunu confirmed what the world had long suspected: that Israel had developed nuclear weapons and that it had done so with South Africa's co-operation. Vanunu was kidnapped by the Mossad from London and taken to Israel where, after a secret trial, he was sentenced to 18 years in prison.

The South African paper, the City Press, reported on March 24 1994 that in 1977 and '78 Israel had supplied South Africa with 30 grams of tritium (a radioactive gas which increases the explosive power of an A-bomb) enough to build 12 bombs. In return South Africa shipped Israel 50 tons of yellowcake: uranium concentrate which can be enriched to make nuclear weapons.

Israel later received a further 500 tons of yellowcake in exchange for which, according to the Washington Post (March 18, 1993) it stored South Africa's nuclear devices. In 1987 Israel started work with South Africa to build a ballistic missile — the Jericho II. It was successfully launched from a South African test site in July 1989.

As a spokesman for the US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency said on May 3 1990, "there's no doubt that Israel is the primary external supplier [of the rocket components for South Africa]". Israel had quite blatantly transferred US 'Star Wars' technology to South Africa and jointly constructed a missile capable of delivering a nuclear warhead anywhere in southern Africa or, if launched from Israel, as far as Moscow.

As far back as 1986 the US had asked Israel to observe the UN arms embargo on South Africa, largely under pressure from the Black Caucus in Congress. Israel agreed and said that

South Africa used Israel to circumvent the arms embargo and obtain the most advanced military technology from the West. Moreover, the US knew that it was happening, but did not prevent it.

it wouldn't sign any new contracts.

Since the commitments it had made in 1976 were open-ended it didn't have to sign any new contracts to continue the flow of weaponry. Israel has still not signed the NPT, even though South Africa did in 1990.

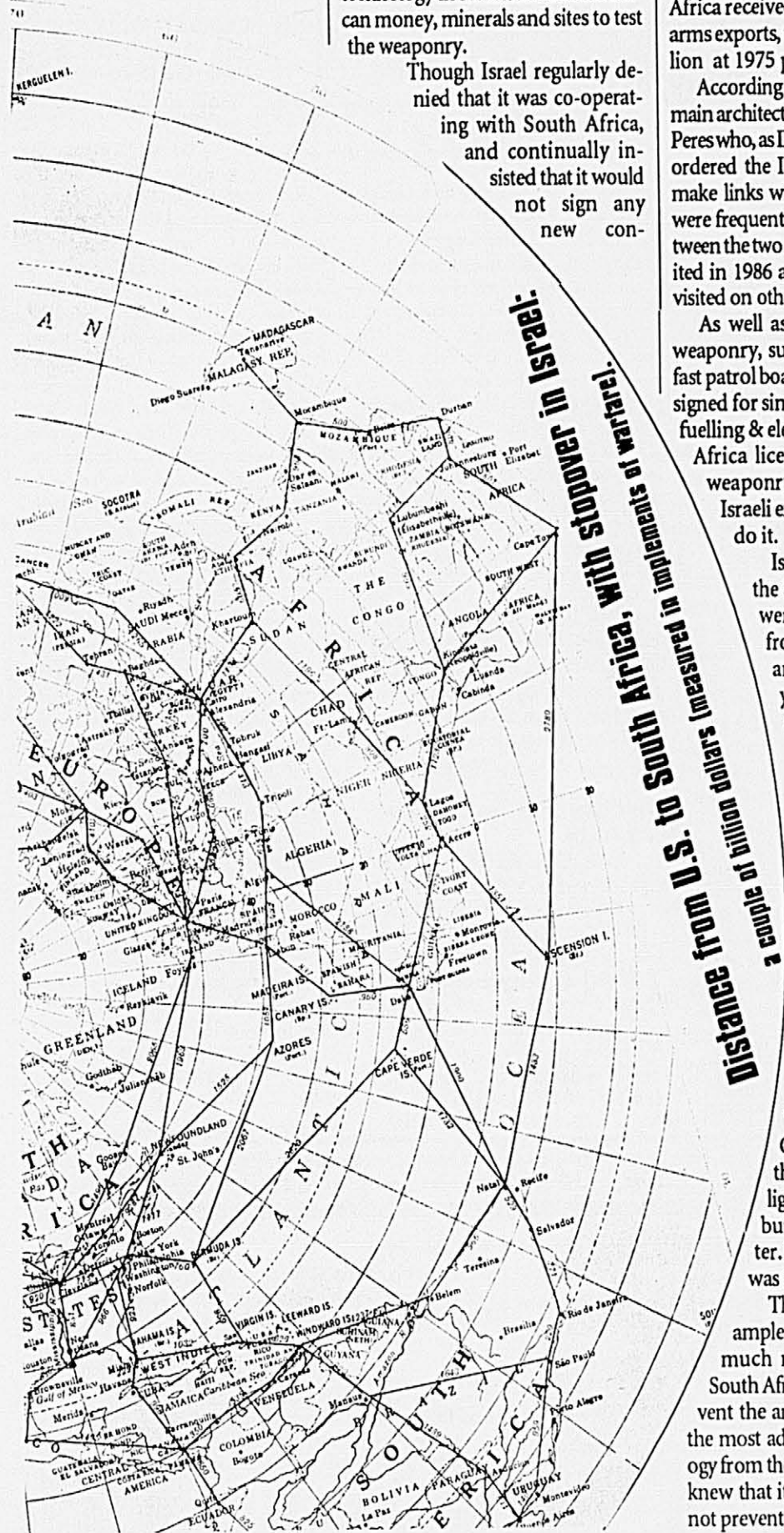
In March 1993 de Klerk told his parliament that South Africa had made six crude nuclear bombs beginning in the mid-1970s but had destroyed them in 1990 in order to sign the NPT. Other evidence has shown him to have lied about the number and sophistication of the bombs and some people still suspect that the white regime has in fact just stored its bombs in Israel to prevent an ANC-led government getting their hands on them.

By signing the NPT, South Africa agreed to open its facilities to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). The IAEA has made over 115 inspections of South Africa facilities, but has been very secretive about what it has found.

The contacts continue. On July 10 1994 Israel announced that it was jointly producing a combat plane with South Africa under a contract signed long ago. Could this be the Lavie, subsidised by the American tax-payer in the 1980s and then by South African money? When the US cancelled the cash, Israeli Air Industries transferred its development along with 75 technicians to South Africa, where the plane was renamed the ARIA.

Joe Modise spoke the truth in July and suffered the abuse of those who would like to bury Israel's dirty dealings with the apartheid regime under a mountain of friendly words for the new government. The ANC should beware of those who were so close to the old regime and who may yet still dream of a return to the old days.

For more information on the Israeli-South African arms trade refer to Israel's Global Role by journalist Israel Shahak, or e-mail the New York Transfer News Collective at nyt@blythe.org



COMMENT

More than a game

Sports strikes don't just affect players and owners

It has been a rough year for sports fans — a baseball strike and no World Series and a hockey strike that looks like it is going to cancel the season. It has been an even rougher season for the thousands and thousands of employees and vendors across the continent who clean, manage and otherwise depend on the baseball and hockey stadiums for their livelihoods. It has also been a tough season for employees of the National Hockey League and Major League Baseball, who are finding themselves without jobs.

All of this is the result of players and owners fighting over incredible profits while thousands of people, who would normally have minimum wage jobs as a result of the two leagues, are remaining out of work.

In all of this there has been an attempt to make the Player's look like they are the ones who are demanding greater salaries. This is not an entirely fair categorization as they are fighting for a greater share of the already ridiculous profits. I wonder if anybody has stopped to ponder exactly how much money owners are making. Ticket sales, merchandise fees, television contracts and a host of other kickbacks feed their coffers.

While there are a number of players like Barry Bonds or Wayne Gretzky who are also making phenomenal salaries, there are also players who are going to work for three years and probably won't play again and, during those three or four years, will earn only a few hundred thousand dollars for their whole lives.

The owners claim they have to do something about spiralling salaries; that the small market teams are finding themselves more and more incapable of paying the big bucks necessary to keep the super-stars in their cities. They say that the solution is salary caps. The players say the big- and small-market owners need to share their revenues.

It is somewhat ironic that the same people who agree to pay these exorbitant salaries are now griping that they are too high. Perhaps, if owners weren't motivated by the desire to out-bid each other for the top players, they wouldn't be in this mess.

This debate then comes down to the greedy versus greedier. The Player's Association in the ultimate act of greed has not made any attempts at compensation for the people who are now unemployed because of the strikes. While the owners too should be expected to ease the plight of these employees, this would never be expected to happen. Rather, it is the players, who, in their own odd way, represent the workers fighting for their fair share of the profits, who should be more sympathetic.

Unfortunately, unlike the players, the stadium workers for the most part are not unionized or organized in any way. Through all of the bickering and all of the mud-slinging back and forth between the players and the owners, the employees and the vendors will remain the anonymous and ignored victims of the strikes, represented only in the growing ranks of the unemployed.

Ahmer Qadeer and Aubrey Cohen

For your safety

The Walksafe Network (WSN) and the Sexual Assault Centre of the McGill Students' Society (SACOMSS) have been authorised by those reporting incidents to release the following information in order to raise awareness and help increase personal safety.

On November 2, at around 22h, a man was seen on the steps towards Gardner Hall fondling himself and expressing himself to passers by. He was described as an older man wearing a trench coat.

On November 8, at around 19h30, a man was walking on Prince Arthur between Durocher and Hutchison. He unzipped his pants and flashed two pedestrians who were walking behind him. He is described as a Caucasian, in his middle to late 20s, and approximately 5'8" tall, with dark eyes and brown hair. He was wearing a black leather jacket and black pants.

Anyone involved in an assault or incident is encouraged to report the occurrence to the Montréal police, SACOMSS (398-2700) or WSN (398-2498).



THE DAILY'S FINAL ISSUE THIS SEMESTER WILL BE ON STRUGGLES FOR AUTONOMY.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN WRITING FOR THIS ISSUE COME INTO THE DAILY OFFICE AND CHECK OUT THE COPY LIST, OR ASK FOR MJ, MELANIE OR RYAN. FOR MORE INFO GIVE US A HOLLER AT 398-6784.

LETTERS

I refuse to wear a poppy

To the Daily,

In his letter "Why Wear a Red Poppy?" (*The Daily*, Nov. 10, 1994 Christopher Diggins asks some important questions. While agreeing with his reservations, one extra reason why I am refusing to wear a red poppy is that I cannot buy one from a Sikh veteran wearing a turban.

Jan W. Weryho
Islamic Studies Cataloguer

Real politics of free-market capitalism

To the Daily,

Two recent items in *The Gazette* highlight the contradictions of the doctrine of Real Political Correctness which guides the government's economic policies. On November 15, *The Gazette* ran an article on page B-1 about the government's plan to reduce benefits to those who draw benefits frequently because the jobs they are able to get last only a few months.

In *The Gazette* of November 16, an article appeared on page D-1 in which economic analysts are quoted as reassuring us that Canadian interest rates will probably not have to increase as much as interest rates in the U.S. because our unemployment rate, at 10 per cent, is well above the dangerously low U.S. rate of 5.8 per cent.

Thus the health of the economy depends on a high unemployment rate, but the unemployed must be penalized

because they are not trying hard enough to find work. Moreover, those who frequently draw UI after temporary jobs are a special burden on the economy.

In other words, the government must ensure that the unemployment rate is kept high, and that the few jobs that are created are temporary; but if you can't find a job or can only get temporary jobs, it's your fault, and you are a burden on society.

This is a recipe to make our society more like Latin America, which has been living under the rigours of Really Politically Correct free-market capitalism for generations, along with its catastrophic social consequences: widespread homelessness, malnutrition, street children, export of babies and human organs, and police forces moonlighting as death squads to control the population of the permanently unemployed underclass of "disposable people" — but at least taxes are low.

Mark Marshall

Discuss the real issues

To the Daily,

I am writing in the (probably futile) hope that I will never again be subjected to the inane chatter over who first squatted the eastern mediterranean littoral, the Arabs or the Jews.

Haven't all you eager letter writers figured out yet, that after a century or so of debate this issue is still going nowhere and you are all just parroting lines we've heard before? I can make a plausible case for either side.

It is incredibly naïve to apply morality to politics and argue that people have a "right" to land, whether due to their seniority (we were here first!). The whole debate is rooted in 19th century nationalist assumptions that "peoples" have "natural" homelands — a theory that should have gone out of fashion with Hitler.

Should we send the Celts back to Russia, the Aryans (sic) to India and should we give Québec back to the First Nations (actually, since we're on to something here...). The fact is, people are not rooted to the soil, they have moved throughout history, and what we must deal with is *current reality*.

Historical injustice should be recognised, studied and corrected where possible, but not in a blind idealistic fashion which creates still more injustice.

So given that Jews live in Israel and Arabs live in Palestine, how can resources, land and administrative institutions be distributed and utilized to contribute to the fulfilment and happiness of each? Is it feasible or desirable to have a Jewish state and what form should it take?

Given that Arabs will not tolerate Israeli overlordship, what sort of collective organization is appropriate for them? (state? Islamic state? Federation?). Please, let's be creative and discuss the real issues rather than continue going in circles.

Robin Vose
U3 Middle East Studies

The Daily welcomes all letters under 300 words. Add your name, program, year and phone number. Anonymity can be provided; talk to an editor beforehand. We print all letters provided they are not racist, sexist, homophobic or slanderous. Opinions can be expressed in the form of a Hyde Park, no more than 500 words.

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THE MCGILL DAILY

Locals remember murdered priests

Jesuit assassinations in El Salvador: five years later

BY JESSICA LOW

Last Wednesday, 60 people gathered to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the assassination of six Jesuit priests in El Salvador. Joined in compassion, they recalled the priests' efforts to bring peace to a torn country.

The theme of the evening was summarized by Jon Sobrino, the rector of the University of Central America in San Salvador (UCA). Sobrino, who in a film that was shown, said, "Might their peace be passed on to the living, to their survivors, and might our remembrance of them leave us with hope; not resting in peace." Sobrino himself barely escaped assassination.

The ceremony was organized by the Comité chrétien pour les droits humains en Amérique Latine (Christian Committee for Human Rights in Latin America) in conjunction with the Centre Justice et Foi (Justice and Faith Centre), a Jesuit organization in Montréal, and Wampum, a first nations organization.

ideology. They subscribed to the ideals of "Liberation Theology" — an interpretation of Christian values which stresses social justice. The priests were also accused of funding and supporting the guerrilla rebel movement Front Farabundo Martí de Liberación Nacional (FMLN) — of being their ideological "facade".

In reality, the priests were attempting to pursue a "negotiation dialogue" — a philosophy of intervention and prevention within the walls of the university. The UCA had published several documents condemning the incessant government abuses of human rights, denouncing electoral fraud and exposing widespread instances of corruption within the government.

The government responded by cracking down on political opposition within the University. This included bombing the campus and deporting or assassinating a number of Jesuits. Between 1972 and 1977, 18 priests were deported, five were jailed and two were assassinated. After 1977, the government stepped up its campaign of repression in an attempt to silence the opposition.

In 1992, the government and the rebels signed a peace treaty. The end of the fighting has not brought an end to violence. Since the treaty was signed, 12 Jesuits have been assassinated for political reasons. Recent evidence shows that the notorious government death squads have re-emerged.

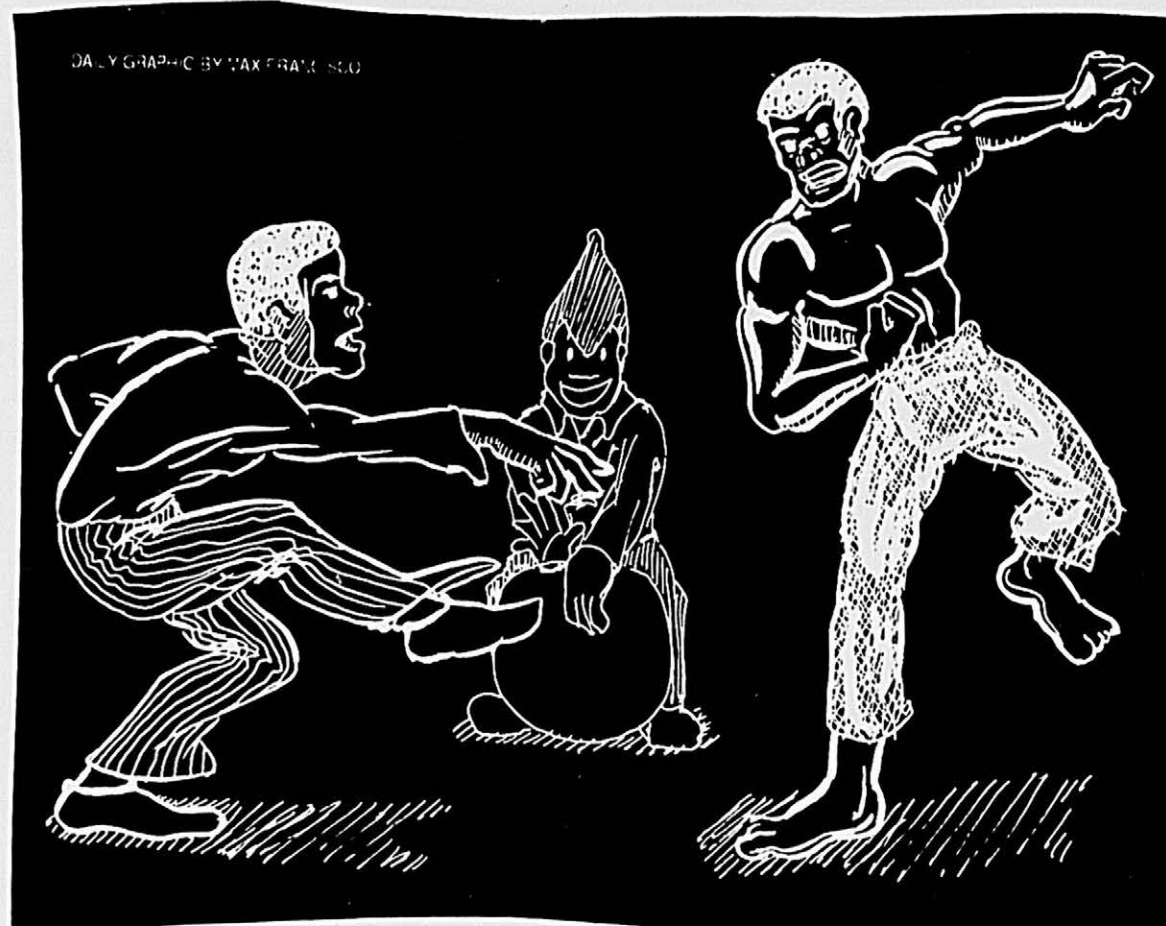
In the film which was shown, Sobrino gave an emotional account of the six priests' lives, struggles, and untimely deaths.

In addition to the documentary, Denis Racicot, an expert on human rights who has worked with the United Nations, gave a presentation on the history of the persecution of the Jesuits in El Salvador. He said the priests "were there to bring peace to a country that is all violence, and for this, they were killed."

Next, the participants broke up into groups to discuss what they had learned. Recent refugees from El Salvador mingled with austere Québécoise Jesuit Nuns, and exchanged stories of individual experiences.

One man read a poem in Spanish about his people's sufferings which brought tears to the eyes of several people. Each speaker placed a rose in a vase in front of a poster commemorating the victims as Raymond Homier, a folk guitarist, played a song about faith and injustice in El Salvador, and particularly about Archbishop Romero, who was assassinated in 1980.

A prayer was read in remembrance of the priests and in support of the those who continue to suffer, not only in El Salvador, but around the world.



Baptising Montréal in the art of Capoeira

A demonstration of Afro-Brazilian resistance

BY TAFADZWA KASAMBIRA

When history is written, it is more than often done so by the vanquishers, not the vanquished. This has certainly been the case in Brazil. As a result, the contributions of African slaves to the vivacity of Brazil have all but been ignored. In spite of their abject circumstances, many slaves were skilled painters, sculptors, musicians and singers, who, with tradition and practices largely transported from Africa, made tremendous social and cultural contributions to Brazilian society.

Almost one million enslaved West and Central African people were shipped to Rio from 1800 until the 1860s, when the slave trade in the city began to decline. When abolition came about in 1888, one of the many remnants of African traditions that survived in Brazil was the martial art-dance *capoeira*.

During their free time in the market or on plantations, slaves would perform the dance or "joga" as a recreational activity. But the skills acquired by the dancers could easily be used as a potentially deadly art-form.

Though the precise origins of the dance are still somewhat uncertain, it is likely that *capoeira* incorporated a few of the Angolan war dances and forms of stylized combat sequences still prevalent today in parts of Southern Africa.

One theory about the origin of the dance is that it arose among male slaves who carried on their heads valuable goods in large baskets called *capoeiras*.

These men learned to protect their merchandise, and themselves, while working in the city or the market by delivering forceful blows to the head or feet of potential thieves.

Many slaves became adept at this form of fighting. As a result it was disguised as a dance when performed in public.

Many slaves became adept at this form of fighting, and were often arrested for maiming or killing an adversary with a single kick to the head. As a result, *capoeira* was disguised as a dance when performed in public.

Slaves would gather in large groups to watch opponents fight each other, accompanied by the rhythmic beat of a drum. This prompted the government to outlaw performances of the dance, and any large gathering, under the pretext that the slaves were "disturbing public order".

Police would often encounter armed resistance when they attempted to interrupt a dance. Many slaves performed the martial art form under the cover of night, on moonlit beaches. The authorities were largely unsuccessful at preventing these secret gatherings.

Those slaves who managed to escape captivity settled in the hills around Rio. They formed communities which used the dance-fight as a defence against their adversaries and often their former captors.

Following the abolition of slavery, a law was passed which allowed *capoeira* to be performed freely.

The dance form is still popular in modern-day Brazil, and is only now beginning to gain popularity and recognition in the United States as a martial art. Its initiation in the US was spearheaded by a few Brazilian Masters, the title given to those skilled at *capoeira*. Students are trained in this martial art for several years before they are "baptised" in a ceremony called a Batizado.

The first ever Batizado to be held in Canada is scheduled to take place in Montréal on November 26 at 20h, in the Auditorium de la Polyvalente, 4114 St. Jacques. The event will be marked by a unique gathering of five Brazilian Masters and five instructors, who will be "baptising" Canadian students who have been training for the last two years under a skilled expert of the martial art, Master Deraldo.

The dance form is popular in modern-day Brazil, and is only now beginning to gain popularity and recognition in the United States as a martial art.

Beginning on November 20, workshops will be held every night prior to the Batizado on November 26. Each workshop is to be held at a different location.

For more information, call Marilyn Lalonde at 483-3962.



David Poirier, the coordinator of Comité chrétien pour les droits humains en Amérique Latine, pays tribute to the dead priests.

David Poirier, the coordinator of Comité, described the organization as a means through which Canadians can help bring justice to the countries of Central America.

On November 16, 1989, six Jesuit priests, their cook, and his daughter were brutally murdered at the UCA in San Salvador. These deaths were but a few of the 70,000 who have died in the politically motivated violence which has torn apart El Salvador for more than three decades.

The priests were charged with polluting the Church with Marxist

Advertisers flex muscle at "alternative" paper Editor fired for not bending copy for bucks

TORONTO (CUP) — An alternative Toronto weekly should not have forced a senior editor to leave because of an article an advertiser didn't like, critics are saying.

Zuhair Kashmeri, the senior editor at *Now*, is leaving the publication because of the piece he wrote in the weekly's opinions column on August 25, entitled "Injustice and the Holy War." The piece compared the actions of terrorist Carlos the Jackal (Ilich Ramirez Sanchez) to former American presidents George Bush and Ronald Reagan.

Kashmeri and *Now* are in court settling the terms of his departure.

Bay/Bloor Radio, a regular *Now* advertiser, pulled its ads after the article ran. In response, *Now's* publisher Michael Hollett wrote a letter of apology to Mark Mendleson, the store's owner, and printed a clarification. Bay/Bloor's ads have since resumed.

"I felt uncomfortable with their editorial policy," said Mendleson. "Until I found out

plaint," said Alice Klein, executive editor. "Our integrity is one of our most honoured assets, but this simply is not true."

With the case still pending, Kashmeri would not comment on his departure.

"I'm going to be writing a few articles for *Now* in the near future. Beyond that, I can't comment. I'll leave it up to the management to make any announcement," he said.

According to one *Now* staff member, several letters of support for the article were received by the magazine and were set to be printed. But they were pulled from the production table before press time.

Most of *Now's* senior masthead denied this.

"No letters were pulled," Hollett said. "We get lots of letters. Some letters did come in, but we can't print them all."

According to another staff member, Hollett referred to Kashmeri's work as racist during a *Now* staff meeting. Hollett said: "I don't talk about staff meetings."

John Cox, production co-ordinator, said he was sympathetic to Kashmeri and did not find the column to be racist: "In many ways, it was a question of opinion. I would have liked to have seen it settled in some other way."

Gail Lem of the Southern Ontario Newspaper Guild said that while the guild did not take a stand on the issue, it does not believe Kashmeri's piece incited hatred in any way. "The guild didn't take an official position because Kashmeri accepted a buy-out. Had he been dismissed, we would have grieved," she said.

She added, "It was very shameful behaviour on the part of a publication like *Now*, which purports to be an alternative publication and has essentially succumbed to the demands of an advertiser. When you look at the mainstream media in Toronto, there's not that much of a diversity in opinion. You can't hire Kashmeri just to have a non-white person on your masthead and not have different views."

Kashmeri said, "I don't plan to give up on alternative journalism. That is not being met in this country."

When you look at the mainstream media in Toronto, there's not that much of a diversity in opinion. You can't hire Kashmeri just to have a non-white person on your masthead and not have different views."

— Gail Lem,
the Southern Ontario
Newspaper Guild

Whether or not that was their policy, I pulled my ads."

He added that while he objected to the article, he had no problem with Kashmeri personally.

Kashmeri said, "What I wrote was not much different from what Noam Chomsky has been writing for years. It doesn't say this is what is right. It's just a commentary."

Most *Now* staff members insist the magazine is not buckling to the wishes of an advertiser by forcing Kashmeri's dismissal.

"*Now* has never acted simply in response to an advertiser's com-

BY STEPHANIE
EVANS

Advertisers to sub for CRE

Sexual harassment, the high incidence of poverty among women, and the absence of women in key positions of economic and political power are among the most deep-rooted forms of discrimination towards women reinforced by sexual stereotyping in advertising.

These findings were conveyed in 1986 as part of a document on sexist advertising published by the Québec Council on the Status of Women (le Conseil du Statut de la femme). Women's groups and organizations whose goal is to eliminate sexism from advertising claim today's print, TV and radio ads still reflect an outdated, stereotypical view of women's role in society.

"Tongue-in-cheek" sexism

An advertisement produced for Diesel Jeans (see photo) was described by women's groups as offensive and disgusting. Part of the ad features a scantily-clad woman lying on the floor while a golfer standing in front of her puts golf balls between her legs.

Jason Taite, Canadian division head for Diesel Jeans, responded to allegations that the ad is offensive, saying, "People who find it offensive are too straight to understand what it means. It's all tongue-in-cheek. It has to be viewed in this way. People who wear Diesel understand that it is not a political statement."

He claimed one must understand the entire campaign in order to understand each ad. This particular one, said Taite, portrays American society.

Niquette Delage of the Advertising Standards Council, the officially recognized organization in charge of regulating discrimination in advertising, noted that ads featured in magazines published outside Canada are beyond their control, even if the magazine is sold in Canada. Therefore, the Council would not contact those responsible for the creation and publication of the Diesel ad, because it was produced in Italy and featured in an American magazine.

One of the mandates of the Québec Council on the Status of Women is to receive and investigate complaints of incidents of sexist advertising.

Reinforcing gender distinctions

In 1980, a professional corporation released an advertisement inviting the public to an exposition. The ad specifically offered women the chance to see modern bathrooms, luxurious plumbing and avant-garde kitchen supplies.

Men were invited to view the most practical plumbing articles and heating systems to assist them with their

This ad, for Diesel Jeans (or "for people interested in general health and mental power," as the ad claims) features a dog labelled "Miss America", a putting green with the hole in a woman's crotch, and (too small to see well) two barbies framing an altar to American culture as personified in the person of Elvis.



Sexist ads perpetuate the forms of discrimination

renovation projects. The Council criticized the ad for portraying blatantly sexist stereotypes, commenting, "Women are exclusively associated with kitchens, luxury and decoration whereas only men are categorized as manual labourers, as though women are inherently indifferent to such things."

A letter of criticism was sent to the advertiser who later admitted that the commercial "contributed towards perpetuating outdated values."

Ironically, an ad for the Salon de l'Auto Sport at Place Bonaventure, broadcast on Montréal radio stations less than a month ago, contained very similar stereotypes. The commercial features a conversation between a man and a woman, during which the woman expresses interest in attending the show.

At this point, the man asks in utter disbelief: "You're interested in seeing hundreds of cars and hot-rods?" The woman replies that she simply wishes to "gawk" at a soap-opera star (who was scheduled as part of the show). It is implied that only men are interested in cars, to the exclusion of women. It is also assumed that, if a woman expresses an interest in some-

thing mechanical, she must have an ulterior motive.

Some organizations fighting sexist ads

When the Québec Council on the Status of Women was founded in 1973, it immediately began receiving complaints about how certain advertisements depicted women. Consequently, the Council joined forces with the Consumer Protection Office, the Human Rights Commission, several women's groups, and corporations involved in the production and broadcasting of advertising.

Following several meetings, they collectively agreed on a definition of sexism, and decided that they would attempt to heighten public awareness of sexism in advertising. Their conclusions became part of a code of ethics.

As of November 1979, the participants officially formed a committee, belonging to the Council on the Status of Women, called Le Comité pour la publicité non sexiste (Committee for non-sexist advertising). The committee remained in operation until 1989.

According to Annie Savoie, of the

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the most deep-rooted n against women

Council on the Status of Women, the committee ceased to exist because of government funding cuts and because the code of ethics, written in 1984, had become obsolete. The Council is currently studying the issue of women in the media, which includes their portrayal in advertising.

One of the committee's most successful accomplishments was the "lemon of the year" award (Prix Desmeritas or Prix Citron); to the company which produced the advertisement considered most detrimental to women, and an award (Prix Emeritus) to the company which produced ads deemed most successful in breaking sexual stereotypes. The results of both categories are announced publicly every year by the president of the Council on the Status of Women.

The majority of complaints received by the committee concerned ads portraying women as sexual objects. One example of such an ad was one for a butcher shop, in which a naked woman had lines drawn on her body representing different cuts of beef. The caption read "Break the dull steak habit."

Approximately a quarter of the

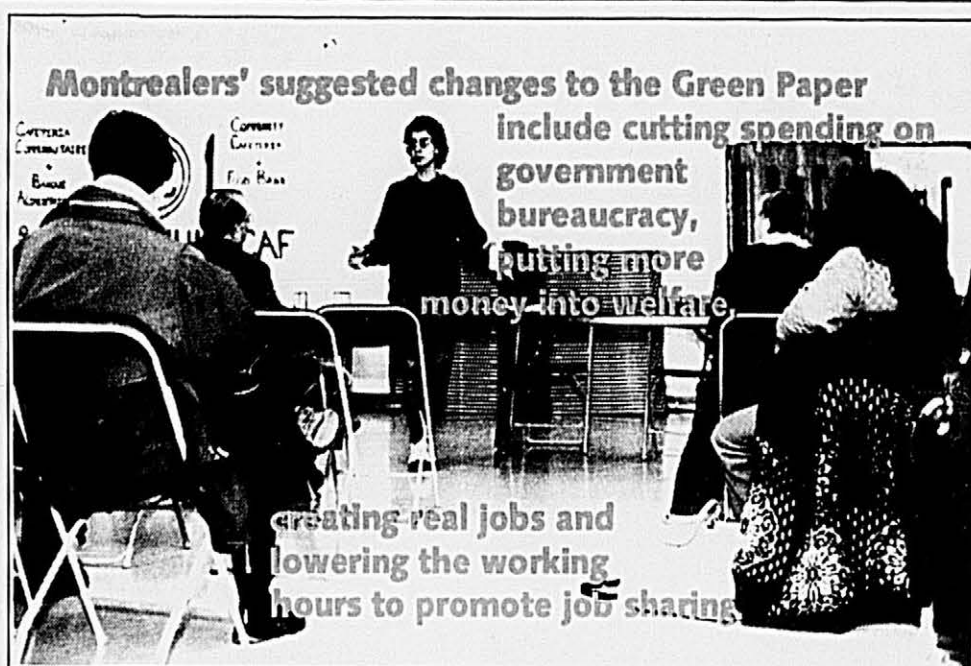
complaints concerned ads which reinforced sexual stereotypes. Such ads are considered particularly harmful by the council when they discourage women from embarking on careers traditionally practiced by men.

For example, one such ad criticized by the committee features a female welder wearing overalls that barely cover her chest. The question asked by committee members was how a woman wishing to acquire skills in such a job as welding would feel upon seeing an ad of this type. Furthermore, they ask how she would be treated by her colleagues if, by chance, she successfully acquired the skills necessary to perform such a job.

Lack of action?

The Buffalo Jeans Company was severely criticized by women's groups for portraying women in a very sexist fashion in several advertisements. Jeanne Maranda is the head of Medi-Action, a non-governmental organization aimed at reducing sexism in advertising. She claimed that a petition of 500 signatures was sent by her organization in conjunction with the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 10



Locals showed up to hear the details of and express their outrage at the proposed Axworthy reforms to Canada's social safety net. David Alper (center) explained what would happen if the reforms were implemented.

Citizens prepare to "axe Axworthy"

BY ANUP GREWAL

Last Thursday night, the Conseil communautaire Côte-des-Neiges/Snowdon gave the citizens of the district a chance to learn about and discuss their views on the Axworthy Proposals for Social Reform. The mood was one of anger ready to be unleashed on the government.

As David Alper, one of the organizers of the discussion group put it, "the Green Paper is not about improving social security, [but rather about] improving social insecurity in Canada".

Alper and other organizer Denise Lesalle laid out the main points of the proposal and then answered the many questions people had. The evening ended with a list of suggestions what the people would say to the Côte-des-Neiges/Snowdon federal MPs at a meeting on December 4, and also to the Parliamentary Committee on the Social Reforms which is due to arrive in Montréal on December 6.

Alper attacked the slashing of social programs, saying, "Our social programs weren't always free in Canada and people fought hard for over a decade to obtain them — and what we've seen in the last ten or fifteen years is... cutbacks after cutbacks..."

He added, "and this green paper represents most definitely the biggest attack on Canada's social programs in the last two decades... We think its going to have a tremendous impact on increasing poverty in Canada."

One of the group's main grievances seemed to be the suggestion that those on welfare must participate in job training. Alper said "these are mainly dead-end jobs [and the government] wants to force people to work in whatever conditions, [creating an] underclass of workers". Alper commented that, in actual fact, the talk about job training is "a false premise" because no new jobs are

being created.

Alper also labeled the idea of basing Unemployment Insurance on family income and not former salary, as "a big attack on women".

Thirdly, Alper and other members of the group said they see the whole package in general "giving with one hand and taking with the other". Alper noted that the Axworthy reforms are "making poor people pay for the debt". At this point, one of the participants declared, "why don't you just say it in plain English. He who is on welfare, you're screwed!"

Not the way to solve the problem

Although there was strong opposition to the reforms, people understood the government's need to cut back on spending. One man said, "If the government doesn't do something, then the businesses will lose. Poor people will have nothing to lose, but there are some who do. We will go bankrupt if the government goes bankrupt."

Alper answered this comment by saying that "social programs are not responsible for the debt". He asked "Why are there companies who do not have to pay income taxes?"

There were also mixed feelings about the cuts to post secondary education. One woman felt that "education should be free. It should not be used as an excuse to help child poverty". Another participant expressed that students don't appreciate their education because it is so cheap.

After the discussion, the group made suggestions for changing the Axworthy proposals. Number one on the list was to "axe Axworthy". Other items included cutting spending on government bureaucracy, putting more money into welfare, creating real jobs and lowering the working hours to promote job sharing.

The last big suggestion was to have the large corporations of Canada begin to pay their share of taxes. Alper mentioned that "Canada has the lowest tax for corporations in all the G7 countries."

One of the participants said "We are the ones to blame...we let this go too far. What we are talking now, we should have talked twenty years ago. Now we are too little and too late."

But the evening ended on a note of optimism when Alper responded, "I think a lot of people feel helpless... but... it is important to realise that there are things that we can do and that we can stop these rollbacks."

He cited the example of the senior citizens victory over the Mulroney governments proposal to index old-age pensions in 1988.

Alper mentioned the student rally in Ottawa as an example of how "people are starting to wake up all across Canada and [realise] the importance of getting together and doing something about [these reforms]."

This discussion was part of a larger effort by the Côte-des-Neiges/Snowdon Community Council and the Montréal Coalition to Save Our Social Programs (La Coalition pour la Survie des Programmes Sociaux), to fight the Axworthy proposal.

On December 4, federal MPs Sheila Finestone and Martin Cauchon (who is the chairman for the Parliamentary Committee on the Social Reform), will hold a meeting at the St. Kevins Church (5600 Cote-des-Neiges). All are invited to come and lend their support to the Coalition.

On December 6, when the Parliamentary Committee arrives, the Coalition is planning a demonstration to show the public's dislike for the Green Paper. Again, all are encouraged to participate.

For more information, please call 739-7731.

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events

(from page 2)

• An information session for students interested in exchanges with Spanish-speaking universities—Tuesday, 22 November 1994 at 13h in the Department of Hispanic Studies, Samuel Bronfman Building Room 655.

• Social Work Students for Justice are holding a public forum about the Axworthy reforms. The forums will include guest speakers from McGill's Department of Social Work and the Canadian Federation of Students and will be followed by a strategy session. It all happens on Wednesday November 23 from 18h to 20h in Room 104, Wilson Hall, McGill University.

• Players' Theatre presents the highly reputed musical *Cabaret*, opening Nov 15 and running until Nov 26. Tickets on sale now. For more information, call 398-6813.

• McGill Forum National presents Claude Brochu, Managing partner of the Montreal Expos, speaking on "Labour Strife in Professional day, November 23, 12h30 at Moot Court, Faculty of Law, 3644 Peel Street.

• The Canadian Institute of International Affairs presents Ms. Jan Wong, Beijing Bureau Chief for the Globe and Mail. She will talk about her experiences as a journalist in China. It will take place at the Mount Stephen Club, 1440 Drummond at 17h15 on November 22. Admission is \$6. For more information call 395-2260.

• Temple Emanu-El-Beth Shalom presents an open house for parents and children of the temple pre-school. The open house will take place on Wednesday November 23, 1994 from 9h30 to 11h and 18h30 to 20h30. Temple Emanu-El-Beth Shalom is located at 395 Elm Avenue.

• Project Genesis, a non-profit community organisation working in the Cote-des-Neiges/Snowdon area of Montreal, is holding its monthly public information meeting on Tuesday, November 22 1994 at 13h30 at 5829 Cote-des-Neiges (metro Cote-des-Neiges, bus 165). This month's discussion is entitled "Welfare: Charity or Right?" For more information, call Dominique or Melissa at 738-2036.

• Seminar in Socio-Cultural Anthropology will present Robert Paine, recently retired Professor of Anthropology at Memorial University, speaking on: "Columbus, Anthropology and the Unknown" on Monday, November 21 in Leacock 738 from 12h30 to 14h30.

continued on page 12

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"Hydro" cont'd. from page 1

Archambault blamed the failure of those talks on the document presented to Hydro-Québec. "The old formulation of the document was not satisfactory to us," she said. It seemed to be the Cree's public withdrawal from discussions, twinned with a renewed demand from them for an inquiry by the Québec Human Rights Commission along with the Québec Ministry for Public Security, that has elicited a new offer from Hydro-Québec. "They only became reasonable when our press release came out, after two years of disputes," complained Namagoose.

"There is effectively a new proposition that has been submitted to the Cree, and its formulation will be slightly different from that of the original," commented Archambault. The document still contains the vital clause that, "Hydro-Québec declares and confirms that it has never in the past itself, or by any other party conducted surveillance activities on the plaintiff... and does not consider the Cree or any other environmental groups a threat to its facilities."

Even if the new agreement is signed, the Crees will not be satisfied. Namagoose was ardent that environmental groups get the inquiry they have twice demanded in order to "obtain a guarantee that Hydro-Québec's police force does not have the same powers as the RCMP or the regular police."

Simon Lacroix, Press Secretary for the Ministry of Public Security, is skeptical about the efficacy of such an investigation. "We have no intention to hold a public inquiry in to this matter right now, for sure," he said. "One reason for this is that the Hydro-Québec police are rather like those in a hospital; there is no scope for espionage or electronic surveillance. All this police force has at its disposal is an alarm system installed to protect the government's \$40 million investment in Hydro-Québec," he claimed.

Lacroix cited the 1981 denial of extra funding to Hydro-Québec for its police force as an example of the province's restraints on the power generator's activities. "Maybe the Cree just feel threatened," he suggested.

The Québec Human Rights Commission was said to be "very disappointed" that the Cree had originally pulled out of the conciliation talks, but showed more reticence on the issue of an investigation. Robert Silvestre, from Public Relations stressed that he was unable to make any comment, "because it may be the case that we will consider an inquiry." When asked why such an inquiry might arise, given that the last request was refused, and that no new information has been unearthed, Silvestre again preferred not to comment.

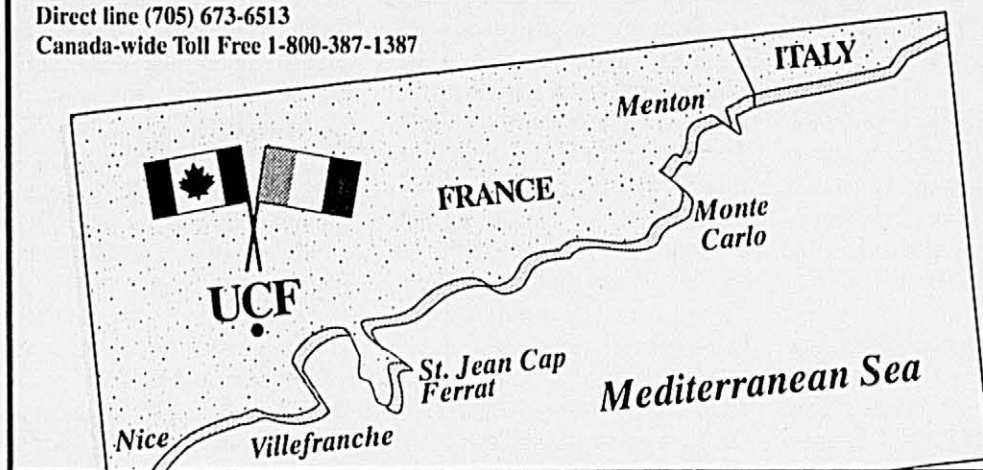
Despite his desire for the inquiry to go ahead, Namagoose doubts that it can be entirely impartial. "The Commission is not independent; it is intimidated by the Québec government and their close ties to Hydro-Québec," said the Cree Executive Director. His main concern is that an inquiry could rectify the public perception of the Crees. "Hydro-Québec have managed to make this image of the Crees as terrorists stick. It is a disgusting character assassination," explained Namagoose. "We want to remind people that our twenty year fight against Hydro-Québec has always been carried out within the democratic institutions, be it political, legal or public."

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Sexist ads

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM) to the Advertising Standards Council regarding advertising campaigns for Buffalo Jeans, and that the Ad. Council did nothing about it.

Maranda commented that the Advertising Foundation will take action only in the most extreme cases of sexism. When asked whether she was familiar with the Buffalo Jeans ad campaign, Delage noted, "the interventions [of the Foundation] are not divulged publicly."

Maranda said she believes sexism is still prevalent because it is easier to use a naked woman than some creativity when producing an ad. She claimed publicists are convinced the more sex featured in an ad, the better the product will sell. Findings of studies carried out throughout North America disprove this theory.

Maranda commented that there is a huge difference between the portrayal of men and women in advertising. She explained: "Men are usually standing and look dignified, whereas women are often featured in vulnerable positions. They are far more likely to be undressed and lying down than are men. Ads featur-

ing both women and men together often create a contrast of weak and strong."

The consequences of sexist advertising are suffered by members of both sexes. Maranda noted that, from a young age, boys feel the pressure to exhibit physical and mental strength. She said she believes that this put tremendous emotional stress on males in our society. Maranda drew a parallel between stereotypes in advertising and steroid use among young males because they equate the "perfect" physique of male models with power and adopt it as an indispensable characteristic of the ideal male.

Some sexual stereotypes

Representatives of all the organizations mentioned thus far agreed that the consequences for women of sexual stereotyping in advertising are substantial. The complete list of sexual stereotypes provided by the Québec Council on the Status of Women, which are believed to be reinforced by sexist advertising, is:

"sexual harassment, barriers that

prevent women from embarking on careers that are not traditionally female, the absence of women in positions of economic and political power, the lack of sharing of domestic chores, and dependence and poverty of women."

Maranda said she believes there is a definite link between advertising and eating disorders, particularly among teenage girls. She further noted it is important to remember that the women featured in ads are role models to the girls who see them. Therefore, she commented, if a young girl witnesses victim behaviour in someone she admires, she will exhibit the same behaviour in her own relationships.

Maranda further expressed concern over sex stereotyping in commercials aimed at children. "Medi-Action has fought to remove sex stereotyping in toy commercials. It is almost impossible to find a commercial for dolls featuring a boy or an ad for a toy tool-set featuring a girl," she noted.

A recent ad produced for a major toy company features a young boy with his father playing with a tool-set. Minutes later, a commercial for the same company shows two young girls playing with a toy vanity table. Not one member of the opposite sex was included in either advertisement.

CRTC ineffectual?

Claire Tardif of the Canadian

Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC), when asked whether the Commission regulates sexism in advertising, responded: "a code was developed by the CAB (Canadian Association of Broadcasters) called 'le Code sur les Stéréotypes Sexuels' (the code on sexual stereotypes). Broadcasters have to respect the code as a condition of license for each station."

However, no one at the CRTC specializes in regulating sexist advertising because they "do not have enough people to do that. [They] act when they receive a complaint." Tardif suggested that people who find an ad offensive should write a letter to the manufacturer, send a written comment to the station or to the Advertising Standards Council, and only then contact the CRTC.

Maranda says she believes the solution to eliminating sexism from advertising lies in raising public awareness and educating both consumers and advertisers as to its negative consequences on society. She frequently holds seminars on the dangers of sex stereotyping and violence in the media.

All the groups and organizations mentioned throughout the article agreed that it is essential to notify either the manufacturer or the Advertising Standards Council if an ad is considered offensive or promotes dated sex stereotypes.

SONY
WALKMAN

LECTEUR CASSETTES
STÉRÉO PORTATIF
TPLS-2



Le seul que
vous pouvez écouter
n'importe où

Super
in plus bas prix **\$239.**

Prix incluant ensemble
d'accessoires gratuit et
2 cassettes SONY LNX C-60

C'mon, Sony. You should know
better than that.

ADVERTISE IN THE MCGILL DAILY

BOOK YOUR SPACE IN OUR TERM END

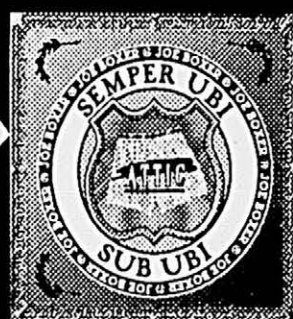
'BUMPER ISSUE' ON DECEMBER 7TH

AND IF YOU ARE ONE OF THE FIRST 17 PEOPLE TO BUY DISPLAY ADVERTISING YOU WILL RECEIVE EITHER

SEMPER UBI SUB UBI

A FREE
CD from

ATTIC



FEATURES
Teenage Fanclub
Kill Creek • Sara Craig
22 Brides • Dillon Fence
Frentel • The Levellers
Fig Dish • House of Pain
Graphidi Logik
Black Train Jack
Front Line Assembly
Skrew • Pro-Pain

or cool customized

JOE BOXER

boxer shorts

DEADLINE FOR ADVERTISING:

Wednesday November 30TH

(Thursday, December 1ST if camera ready)

Call Now 398-6790

or visit us at 3480 McTavish - Basement Room B-07

Ads may be placed through the Daily Business Office, Room B-07, University Centre, 9h00-14h00. Deadline is 14h00, two working days, prior to publication.

McGill Students & Staff (with valid ID): \$4.00 per day, 4 or more consecutive days, \$3.50 per day (\$14.00 per week). **General Public:** \$5.00 per day, or \$4.25 per day for 4 or more consecutive days (\$17.00 per week). Extra charges may apply, and prices do not include applicable GST (7%) or PST (6.5%). For more information, please visit our office in person or call 398-6790 - WE CANNOT TAKE CLASSIFIED ADS OVER THE PHONE.

PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD CAREFULLY WHEN IT APPEARS IN THE PAPER. The Daily assumes no financial responsibility for errors, or damage due to errors. Ad will re-appear free of charge upon request if information is incorrect due to our error. The Daily reserves the right not to print any classified ad.

1 - HOUSING

Better place to live? Outremont sunny room close to transportation (15 min. to McGill) + good cheap ethnic food. Occupancy now or Jan. '95. \$300/mon. all included. 279-8724. Female non-smoker preferred.

Heart of Downtown beautifully renovated apartments at a reasonable price 3 1/2, 4 1/2 available. If interested please call 284-5650 or 849-3897.

Occupational Therapy Student female needs place for January. If interested in a roommate for a month please call 284-5728.

2 - MOVERS/STORAGE

Moving/Storage

Closed van or truck. Local and long distance. Ott-Tor-Van-NY-Fla. 7 days 24 hours. Low rates. Steve 735-8148.

3 - HELP WANTED

Christmas Gift Wrappers - Creative individuals, locations - Toronto, North York, Mississauga, Hamilton. Managers to \$9.10/hour + bonuses. Wrappers to \$7.00/hour. Wages increase with hours worked. Full/Part time, December 1-24. 416-538-8588.

Out-of-Province female students going home for the holidays needed for a daily checklist study looking at women's experiences at school & at home. Involves 10 min./day for 2 wks. Participants receive \$30. Call Chantale 398-6127.

French tutor wanted for F.A.C.E. student grade 9. Thurs. 2-4, 10/hr. Phone 989-7132 evenings. Sessions to take place on McGill campus.

Attn. Students

West Island.
\$10 hr. + bonus + com.
Telesales.
Management Opportunities
Exc. Environment
Paid training
Ron 421-3131

Phys.Ed. Students Attention Fitness assistant to supervise weight room in downtown club. Must be bilingual with experience. Call Susan Durrell at 845-2233.

5 - TYPING SERVICES

Word Processing. (937-8495) Term papers, résumés, forms design, correspondence, manuscripts (Laser/Fax/Photocopier) 9:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m. (7 days) (near Atwater)

Success to all students. Word-Perfect 5.1. Term papers, resumés, applications. Editing of grammar. 27 yrs. experience. \$1.75/D.S.P., 7 days/week. Campus/Peel/Sherbrooke. Paulette/Roxanne 288-9638 - 288-0016.

Word processing for term papers, theses, dissertations, manuscripts, and

all types of documents. Laser printer. Student rates. Near McGill. Fast, accurate and professional services. Anne-Marie 844-0645.

Accurate & Prompt word processing, editing: Term papers, theses, reports, résumés, (laser printer, pick-up available): 289-9518.

Word-processing of term-papers, reports, theses etc. Word-perfect 5.1, laser printer. 9 years experience. Fast, professional service. Good rates. Close to McGill. Brigitte 282-0301.

Resumés by MBA's. Student rates, ACCIS Forms. Better Business Bureau member. 3000+ students served. Owner worked for Procter & Gamble, Heinz and General Foods. Prestige (on Guy). 939-2200.

6 - SERVICES OFFERED

Music Academy offering courses guitar, piano, vocals, drums, violin, viola, etc. 10% discount for McGill student 363-6771, 626-8194.

Best long distance rates! Toronto 10¢, Vancouver 12¢, USA 11¢. International 22¢ to 47¢ discount. DCI Telecom 856-8585 ext. 8585.

Highly effective résumés/cover letters (French-English) designed for students. Also editing, translation (English-French) and vice-versa. reasonable rates. 342-8197.

Rédaction et traduction angl. vers français. Tr. texte WP51. Professionnel, membre ordre trad. agréé du Québec. 257-1253.

Editing and Tutoring by English Ph.D. in Humanities, English and Social Sciences. 933-8652.

Experienced Editor/Creative Writer, student papers, theses, manuscripts, résumés-tutoring, translation Spanish/French/English. Call Marian 765-9804/761-5234. 7 days/week.

7 - ARTICLES FOR SALE

Queen size futon \$100.00, foam couch with fold out mattress \$60.00, Pioneer PL-2 turntable \$70.00, area rug 10'x12' \$30.00. Call 989-7312 evenings.

10 - RIDES/TICKETS

TRAVEL CHEAP WITH COTOMOBILE. OFFER A RIDE\$. OR TAKE ONE TO TORONTO \$24, QUE. \$13, NY \$45, ETC... FREE MEMBERSHIP (for pas-

sengers 'til Dec. '94) CARPOOL WITH US 933-0893.

13 - LESSONS/COURSES

Medicine

One Great Profession One Great Preparation The Medical School Preparatory Course We Wrote the Book on MCAT! Call 1-800-463-6463 (The Gold Standard is available at the McGill Bookstore)

LSAT-GMAT-GRE training programs. Since 1979 we have successfully prepared thousands of students for these tests. LSAT & GRE programs begin during the month of November. LSAT & GMAT courses begin during the month of January. Call now. Richardson 1-416-410-7737 or 1-800-567-7737.

La Langathèque. Exchange your English for any language of your choice. Special fee for students: \$35. For more info call 597-0680.

14 - NOTICES

As a full-time student, you are a member of the Quebec Public Interest Research Group (QPIRG) at McGill. If you wish to relinquish your membership

in this organization and claim your \$3 refund, come to Eaton, 505, 9:30-17:00, November 7-22.

McGill Nightline is an information, listening and referral service. Open 6pm-3am. 398-6246.

LBGM discussion grps. Wed. 5:30 Bi-Group Shalner 423. Thurs. 7PM women's grp. Shalner 423. Fri. coming-out 5:30 & General 7PM, 3521 University.

15 - VOLUNTEERS

Need experience with babies & pre-schoolers or with multiculturalism? Volunteers for Parenthèse, a group for mothers and their young children. Tues. or Thurs. (1:30 - 4:30 pm) at CLSC Metro. Info: Cyndy Spielberg. 934-0354.

ARE YOU STUDYING FRENCH?

DO YOU WANT TO ACCELERATE THE GROWTH OF YOUR VOCABULARY? THEN TRY

FRENCH VOCABULARY INSTRUCTOR educational software for the IBM PC and compatibles. With over 6,500 entries FVI is the most comprehensive vocabulary development tool available. You can focus on areas of interest, such as business and finance, dining, entertainment, medical and anatomical terms, etc. All for only \$19.95 (check or money order). SciTech Data Corporation, C.P. 627, Succ. 'A', Montréal, Québec H3C 2T8. Requirements: DOS 5.0 or higher, 640 K, 5 1/4" disk drive. AMEX / Mastercard call (514) 989-9608.

Would you ski "flat out"
for a \$1,000
scholarship?

With your Mont Saint-Sauveur season pass (psssst... a super Christmas gift idea!) you can ski at all the centres shown below... and at Jay Peak in Vermont... and at La Plagne in France! You'll also be eligible for a draw* for a \$1,000 scholarship and two worth \$500 each on January 7, 1995! There's a new mogul field on hill 70 at Mont Saint-Sauveur, too. Come join the club! Feel like trying out a snowboard? Beginner's classes** are just \$35 at Mont Saint-Sauveur and Mont Avila. Manage your \$\$\$ wisely this winter! Ask for your privilege card at your student association or sports club for lots more super deals. Call now for info!



White-hot excitement!


MONT SAINT-SAUVEUR

(514) 227-4671 Montréal and Saint-Sauveur regions
(514) 871-0101 Laval and Montréal South and North Shores
1 800 363-2426 Elsewhere in Canada and in the United States


MONT AVILA


SKI MORIN HEIGHTS


SKI MONT GABRIEL


MONT OLYMPIA


JAY PEAK

* You must be between 12 and 21 years old and attending a recognized educational institution.

** Not valid during the holiday from December 24, 1994 through January 8, 1995 incl.

Extra Special **SALON RALPH** Extra Special
Women's & Men's Hair Stylists
Perm
\$25
with coupon
Shampoo, cut,
\$10 for him • wash, & blow dry • \$15 for her
680 Sherbrooke 844-9688
(corner University, next to McGill) *SPECIALS WITH THIS AD

THE STUDENT ELECTRONIC
COMMUNICATIONS COLLECTIVE presents:

the Internet

WHAT IT IS AND WHERE IT'S GOING

A presentation and discussion
by librarian and Internet guru:

Marcos Silva

Wednesday, 23 November, 6:00, Leacock 26
for info call 288-3939 or mail <popa0007@po-box.mcgill.ca>



McGill

McGill Exchanges with Spanish-speaking universities

- Universidad de Salamanca (Spain) •
- Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (México) •
- Universidad de las Américas, Puebla (México) •

These exchanges are open to all members of the McGill
Community and are not intended for the study of language.

INFORMATION SESSION

Tuesday 22 November 1994

1:00 pm

Department of Hispanic Studies
BRONFMAN ROOM 655

ATTENTION ALL CONTINUING EDUCATION STUDENTS MACES GENERAL ASSEMBLY

to be held on November 28th, 1994 (and not
November 18, as printed in the Nov. issue of
"The Nightshift") at 6:00 p.m. at the
MACES lounge, 3437 Peel Street. Please
present McGill I.D. at the meeting.
Sorry for the inconvenience.

events (from page 8)

- The Student Electronic Communications Collective presents Marcos Silva, Computer Services Librarian, Faculty Lecturer, at McGill University. He will speak on "The Internet, what it is and where it's going". The talk will take place on Wednesday, 23 November, 18h in Leacock 26.
- Internet! The Student Electronic Communications Collective is a new student group that meets every Tuesday in Arts 350 @19h to discuss electronic communications, the Internet, privacy and access issues here at McGill. We're also setting up a virtual Union Building. Come on out and get involved!
- McGill South East Asian Students Association (SEASA) is presenting a cultural show on February 4, 1995 at Pollack Hall. We are urgently seeking volunteers to provide assistance in fundraising, production, publicity and performance (experience required). For info: Albert Lai at 842-7517 or Howard Tong at 848-0528
- The Traditional Chinese Culture Society of Montréal is pleased to announce the commencement of monthly lectures and/or demonstrations of Chinese painting, calligraphy, writing, Taoism, cooking and music. Starting soon and to be held at the Society (1627 St. Hubert), these gatherings are free to all members. Membership fees are \$24 per fiscal year. For further information, please contact the SCCT at 529-6666.
- Concordia University's Karl Polanyi Institute of Political Economy presents Robert Cox, Prof. Emeritus, Political Science York University on Civilizations: Encounters and Transformations. On Tuesday November 22, 1994 from 18h to 20h at Concordia University, School of community and public affairs, basement lounge 2149 Mackay Street. 848-2575.

Carla's

10th Anniversary

POPPERS & SLAMMERS
\$1.00
ALL THE TIME!

JUMBO 600Z PITCHERS
\$6.95
ALL THE TIME!

BAR SUNDAYS
CHICKEN WINGS
15¢ EACH
(10 per plate)
subject to beverage

DJ
5 days a week
LIVE BANDS
Rock Bands
Fri & Sat

FREE BIRTHDAY PITCHER
JUMBO 600Z
with proof of birthday

WEDNESDAYS
FREE OPEN HOUSE
FOR LADIES
9:30pm to 11pm
2nd floor pub

SUNDAYS
4pm-12am 2nd floor pub
TACO NIGHT
2 TACOS for 99¢

SUPER HOUR
from 4-7 pm & 11 pm
to 1 am (2nd floor pub)

10¢ Special

Daily on 2nd floor pub from 4 to 7 pm.
With the purchase of a main course meal, you and your guest are invited to enjoy a second one of equal or lesser value for only 10¢!!!
Valid with coupon only. Subject to beverage.

10th Anniversary Special
Purchase an item from our main course menu and receive a second main course item of equal or lesser value for 10¢.
1420 PEEL
Valid in 2nd floor pub from 4 pm to 7 pm daily until Dec. 4/94. Subject to beverage. Cannot be combined with any other offer or coupon.

10th Anniversary Special
Purchase an item from our main course menu and receive a second main course item of equal or lesser value for 10¢.
1420 PEEL
Valid in 2nd floor pub from 4 pm to 7 pm daily until Dec. 4/94. Subject to beverage. Cannot be combined with any other offer or coupon.

California Style Mexican Food

1420 Peel (above Ste-Catherine)